## **EXHIBIT D**

1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
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3	Securities Exchange ) Commission, ) Civil Action		
4	) No. 23-cv-1599 Plaintiff,		
5	) Hearing for Temporary		
6	vs. ) Restraining Order )		
7	Binance Holdings Limited, ) Washington, DC et al., ) June 13, 2023		
8	) Time: 2:00 p.m. Defendants. )		
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10	TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER HELD BEFORE		
11	THE HONORABLE JUDGE AMY BERMAN JACKSON UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE		
12			
13	APPEARANCES		
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                 THE COURT: All right. And --
                 MR. SCARLATO: Go ahead.
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                 THE COURT: When you use the formulation crypto asset
      versus crypto asset securities, can you tell me, what are the
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      differentiating factors?
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                 MR. SCARLATO: Whether they meet the Howey test.
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                 THE COURT: That's it? The Howey test for each
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       one --
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                 MR. SCARLATO: Yes.
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                 THE COURT: -- in --
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                 MR. SCARLATO: I'm sorry, Your Honor. Yes, that's
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      how a security is defined, and we give 14 specific
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       representatives. We're not saying that's exclusive, Your
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      Honor. Our complaint, we feel like, was long enough, so we
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      gave a bunch that we thought satisfied that test and reserve
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       our right in discovery to, you know, conform our complaint to
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       the pleadings or whatever is necessary before trial.
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                 THE COURT: All right. Are the other crypto assets
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       that you're not labeling as securities, commodities?
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                 MR. SCARLATO: The other -- that aren't alleged in
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       our complaint, Your Honor?
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                 THE COURT: The others that you say they're trading
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       in that you're not saying are securities, because you're not
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       saying all of the ones they're trading in are securities,
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       correct?
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MR. SCARLATO: We -- at this time, Your Honor, we're reserving our rights, just given we're at the pleading stage we have to get into discovery where we can make a full assessment. But our position, Your Honor, is that if one of these coins are a security, we've won.

THE COURT: I heard that.

MR. SCARLATO: Okay.

THE COURT: But you have said all over the complaint crypto assets -- and you differentiate that specifically from crypto asset securities, and you make it clear that one category is larger than the other category and that both categories are on the Binance.com platform and the Binance.US platform, correct?

MR. SCARLATO: Yes.

THE COURT: So I'm asking you, the ones that you are not putting in the securities category, what are they? Are they commodities?

MR. SCARLATO: We are not -- thank you, Your Honor. We are not taking a position at this time. We're at the pleading stage. We are trying to get past, you know, any potential motion to dismiss and satisfying our burden under the rules. So we have, we think, way more than is required under Rule 8. We gave the Court and the parties notice as to -- I think the number is 14 total coins, including BNB, which is at issue in the TRO.

THE COURT: All right. If the Binance coin is the only security that you're relying on right now for purposes of the TRO and the facts that you rely upon when you describe to me why it meets the test are from the time of the initial offering, how does that — how does that make it a security now, such that BAM Trading, which was created later, didn't even exist at the time of the ICO, how does it make it a dealer in these securities?

MR. SCARLATO: And, Your Honor, I want to see if my colleague wants to -- do you mind if I defer to my colleague, Mr. Murphy, on this?

THE COURT: No. Go ahead. I don't want two of you answering the same question, but two of you can answer different questions.

MR. MURPHY: So, sorry, Your Honor, let me just restate -- oh, Emmett Murphy, from the SEC.

So let me just restate, so I understand. The question is, why is -- why are facts back from 2017 relevant to whether BNB is a security when BAM Trading as a platform hadn't opened by 2017?

THE COURT: Yes. There's an argument made in their opposition that when you describe it as a security, the facts you're relying upon are the fact that it was offered at the time when they were saying we're going to use these funds to set up this platform, et cetera, et cetera, and you talk about

the enterprises being created and you -- all your facts relate to the 2017 offering. And they have pointed out that they didn't exist at the time of the offering and now these coins have been around since then. So, how does it make it a security? Why is it still a security now?

MR. MURPHY: Yeah, Your Honor, so I was reading that last night and I was confused because I thought at one point they were making an argument about statute of limitations for a Section 5 offering under the Securities Act, which they can raise as a defense. I don't think that undermines our prima facie case. But if the question is: Why is it a security? Howey looks at the economic substance of the instrument at issue.

And here, those statements back in 2017 are unfiltered statements about what the economic reality is of these crypto assets. They were absolutely candid that these were investments where they were seeking money for investors to grow the enterprise. If their argument is that it somehow is no longer an investment contract because -- and they have a bunch of different things in their papers -- because it's become adequately decentralized or somehow has changed its nature --

THE COURT: I guess the point is, when you did the offering, people could buy them. And since then they've been on the platforms and people could trade them, sell them,

repurchase them. At that point the people aren't responding to the initial offering, they're responding to that asset. I want one of those, I don't want one of those. So at that point, why is it a security, as opposed to, like, another coin?

MR. MURPHY: I guess I would just say that there are secondary trading markets for all kinds of securities. And if the idea that once it goes into the secondary trading market it doesn't become a security, that would destroy all kinds of understandings of how the securities markets work. The statements that they made, again, go to the raw economic reality of these people buy them so that their value will be appreciated.

The Binance enterprise -- and you know in our papers that we don't think there's such a clear distinction between .com and BAM and the platforms. Right? Binance is running both. But they're clear in statement after statement that we set out in our papers that this is an ongoing enterprise, there are ties to the BNB, their prestige is tied to the BNB, they will support the price; you will make money if you buy BNB. And that is continuous from that ICO to the present day.

THE COURT: Isn't that the flip side of what you say a security is? You're saying that they're saying it's tied to them, as opposed to they're tied -- the success of the coin is based on the success of the platform, and you just turned that the other way, I think.

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MR. MURPHY: I don't know, Your Honor. I think they've tied their fate to BNB in many ways, which goes to the commonality element of Howey, where folks are looking at the efforts of others. And the question might be, there's statements in their papers to the effect of Binance has nothing to do with BNB anymore, BNB is a baby that's been born and we have nothing to do with it and it will be fine without Binance. And I think the facts that we put into our papers are very clear that that's not the case, that they've -- on their web page and their blog, they are constantly monitoring the price, talking about how it's a valuable asset, giving you additional uses for the asset, and making clear to the investing public that they are invested in it, they are going to continue to create ways to make money on BNB.

THE COURT: All right. What is your response to the argument that the coin can't be a security contract for purposes of the *Howey* case if there's no contract?

MR. MURPHY: I would respond by pointing to the language in Howey itself which says, essentially, that investment contract was meant to be a catchall term for all the different ways that people solicit capital to get other people's money on the promise of profits. And the language in Howey -- if I could just look, so I don't -- Howey says that an investment contract can cover schemes or contracts. And I think that language is clear. And if you look at -- this is

on, sorry, 298 and -99 in Howey.

Howey defined the investment contract as a contract transaction or scheme. If you look at the Telegram case that we cited in our papers, there you had initial purchasers who had contracts and the later public where it was distributed very quickly. And the Court looked through the economic substance of that, where there had clearly been an attempt made to insulate themselves from the securities laws by saying we had these initial sophisticated purchasers, they're exempt from the securities laws, they're very sophisticated, and whatever happens after that we have no control of.

The Court in *Telegram* looked through that and said, no, it's all part of the same offering. You are selling to a broader public, that's the only reason it has its value. There was no contract with that broader public and yet the Court still found a Section 5 offering there.

THE COURT: Okay. I want to talk about the misrepresentations, which is section 6 of your statement of facts. I don't know if that's your issue.

MR. MURPHY: We're going to tag team, if you'd allow.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MURPHY: Sorry, I don't want to walk off with Mr. Scarlato's papers here.

THE COURT: All right. That section alleges misrepresentations by the U.S. BAM entities regarding trade